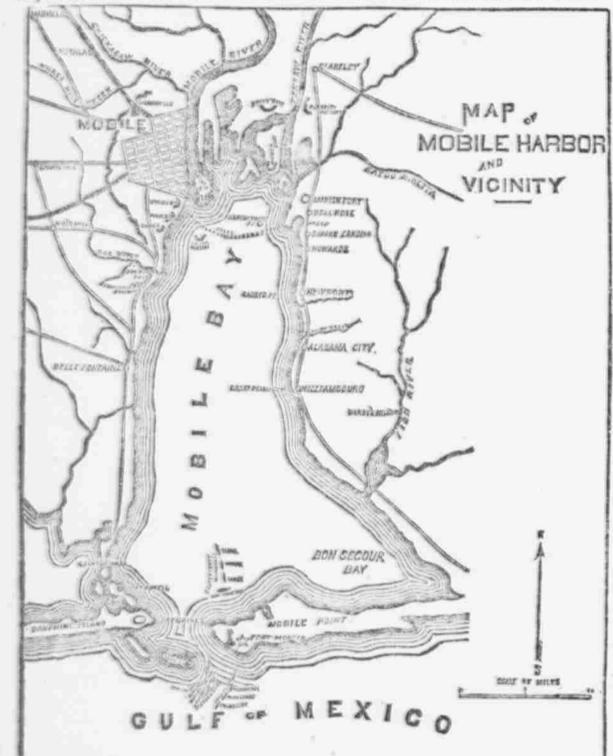
down the hillside, with which they

enabled to bring into play her starboard broadside guns, which she did, using shell and Their position. Owing to the Brooklyn keepof the mortar fleet, which lay farther out in at the wheel, and smashing the steering-gear We will new proceed to give a brief descrip-

had planted a battery of field-guns half-way | Coast still held by the Confederates. The fall | to have the fleet close to the forts before sun-OPENED A HOT FIRE two channels through which they could be the largest vessels having the post of henor, and the largest vessels having the largest vessels have been largest Bhrapnel, which drove the field artillery from from the entrance of the bay, which was rangement only one-half of the fleet was ex-

guarded by the most formidable defenses on posed to the direct fire of the forts. the coast. Here had passed in and out millions ing close in shore most of the enemy's shot of dollars worth of stores and munitions of vanced in the order named: The Brooklyn and serious damage, The Brooklyn was struck 23 is estimated. went over her; but not so with the steamers | war and of cotton during the war. It was | Octorara; Hartford and Metacomet; Richmond the stream. The steamer Jackson was dis- the entrance, must be taken. And the old hero ca; Oneida and Galena. The monitors formed the center of the majn-mast a few feet above tauts-General of States, varies from 75 to 95 abled by a shell entering and exploding in of New Orleans was selected for the performher whoel-house, badly wounding the man | ance of that duty. Let us see how well he did | Morgan, the Tecumseh taking the lead, and

to pieces, which disabled her. The steamer tion of the defenses on land and water that



The Clifton received a shot in her bow, which that the bay is shaped somewhat like a funnel, were pouring into the ships a terrific fire of shot bility while smarting under the bites of invisimassed through the boiler. Instantly the ship gradually narrowing from the entrance to the and shell which did terrible execution on board | ble assailants is by no means an easy matter. | selves. Bix of her crew were scalded to death and from the mainland westerly. On its extreme bessee and her three consorts, that lay right moved in the least from the beginning of the haif of the force in New Mexico and in South crew were driven overboard, one of whom was drowned. The already-disabled Jackson new in turn went to the assistance of of sand, on the eastern point of which is situthe more unfortunate Clifton. The West- ated Fort Gaines, mounting 21 guns, and is suce. The Octorara towed the Clifton out and about midway between Little Dauphin of range, and the Jackson drifted down the Island and Cedar Point, is Shell Island, upon river and anchored. The mortar-fleet steamers having dropped out of range, all the rebel guns were now concentrated on the Brooklyn | consisted of the broughed ram Tennessee, plated and her two consorts, and they, finding them- with a thickness of six inches of iron and selves no longer supported, also dropped carrying a battery of four 10-inch columbiads down the river and anchored. Strange as it of seven and a half knots. The Tonnessee may appear, the Brooklyn was hulled but | was the flag-ship of Commodore Franklin Buc-Twice by the enemy's shot. One penetrated | hanan, who commanded the ram Merrimac in her starbourd bow below the water-line, the in Hampton Roads, Va. Besides the Tennesother above and farther aft. The rigging see the Confederates had three gunboats-the was much cut up. No one was hurt on | Selma, Gaines, and Morgan. The rebel engiboard the Brooklyn. The two shots that hulled her were fired from a 7-inch rifle on | Forts Gaines and Morgan was obstructed for the summit of the hill, which had been

character of the service, and the vessels en- nected with the fort.

ton, Westfield and mortar schooner Henry place. In view of James, captured the city of Galveston, Tex., and held possession of it until Jan. 1, 1863, on which date the Confederates, under Gen. Magrader, made an attack on the town and recaptured it, including the Harriet Lane, and to prevent the Westfield also falling into the hands of the enemy, she was

BLOWS UP BY HER COMMANDER.

the Hatterns attacking 10 feet out of the water, was necessary, and the penant still waving in the bright increing air, were seen.

the character of the stranger.

maining of an important nature occurred while | send a shell in toward Fort Gaines, which the limitive remained on the coast of Texas. In July, 1862, she received orders to proceed to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., for repairs. Just become leaving the Gulf for the North, Capt. H. H. Bell was detached from the command of the Brooklyn, and Commander Goo. F. Emmont succeeded blin. On her arrival at the Navy-yard most of her crew were paid off and discharged, while those whose terms of enlistment had not yet expired were transferred to other vessels.

After the repairs had been completed she was again scilered to duty in the Gulf, under commused of James Alden, who reported to Admiral Farragut, commanding the West Gul; Squad-

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY. Farragut turned his attention to Mabile, the unvering through the fog made an unavoid

48 guns of the heaviest caliber. Across the channel from Fort Morgan, a distance of about three miles, is Dauphin Island, a narrow strip directly opposite Fort Morgan. A short distance up the bay, in a northwesterly direction,

sand, and mounting eight or nine gens.

THE DETENNES ATLOAT

and two 75-inch Brooke rifles. She had a speed neers had made every effort to make the main channel impassable. The water-way between piles extending from Fort Gaines to the edge of the main channel, which passed close to Fort by both vessels without doing her any damage. the lawyer, " of the existence of nocturnal ap-Morgan, and which compelled every vessel en- They only succeeded in smashing their own

more than two-thirds of its width by a line of

The last occurrences here recorded ended ragut made an unsuccessful attempt to batter | which was also making for the ram, attempted the services of the Brooklyn and several other | down Fort Powell, which guards Grand Pass, | to run across the bow of the Luckawanna, and wessels of the fleet on the Mississippi, They the entrance to the bay from Mississippi Sound, Instead of the latter ship striking the ram, she slowly, "stood a fall old man. He seeme were soon after sent to other points on the through which channel he hoped to pass some struck the Hartford on the starboard side amidwith the gambouts Harriet Lane, Owasco, Clif- (4,000 yards) at which the bombardment took | must go to the bottom. While every man was

THE FORMIDABLE DEFENSES. on land, the deadly character of the torpedoes,

and Commodore Buchanan's fleet, including the Tennessee, the most formidable ironelad ram the Confederates ever built, Admiral Farragut came to the conclusion that to attack the tremely imzardous and would in all probability by which Commander Renabaw and several of | result in failure. He therefore made a request his officers and men lost their lives by the pre- to the "powers that be" at Washington to mature explosion. On Admiral Farragut hear- have an addition made to his wooden fleet of ing of the above disrater he sent Capt. Bell one or two ironclads, which was granted. Not with the Brooklyn and a number of other yes- only two, but four ironclads of the monitor class were ordered to report to him. But not Late one afternoon in the middle'of January, until the latter part of July did they make while the Brooklyn lay off Galveston, a strange | their appearance. The Manhattan, Commander | heavy column of black smoke was issuing from sail was reported off to seaward. The gunboat J. W. A. Nicholson, was the first to arrive and | the stump that was left, And a well-directed Hatterns, a light wessel carrying four 32- report for duty. A few days later the two shot from the Chickasaw smashed her steeringpounder guns, and commanded by Lieut.-Com- double-turreted monitors Chickasaw, Lieuten- gear. Another shell exploded in one of her mander Homer C. Blake, was cont out to invess and Commander G. H. Perkins, and Winnes ports, a piece of which wounded the rebet Adless than 20 minutes she lay at the bottom of | were single-turreted and carried two 15-inch | the sea. Seeing the flashes of the gnus to sea- guns each. The other two moultors were In that direction, but discovered nothing until each. The vessels having all arrived and all passed, and the victory won. the following morning, when the topmasts of being prepared for the fight, no further delay

Two days previous to the day appointed for the attack the Admiral, in company with the It must be admitted that in this affair Capt, commanders of the vessels of his fleet, made a Bell committed a grave blunder in not giving reconnectance on the tag Cowslip as far as wanna, killed four, wounded 35; Mononga- prize, he simply turns, over on his side or back chase to the stranger with the Brooklyn, which | Sand Island, under the log of which the ruonibe no doubt would have done had be known | tors were anchored. After acquainting themsalars with the "lay of the land" and inspect-With the exception of a few small captures | ing the monitors, one of which was ordered to

EXPLODED NEAR ITS BASE. the community officers repaired to the flagship to make final arrangements for the attack, This final meeting of the officers was only note worthy from the fact that it was here that the Admiral was overpersuaded to give up his original determination to lead the flect into battle. This was much against his own judgment, and the events of next day proved that he was right. The Brooklyn, Capt. Alden, was finally selected to take the lead, she being provided with an extemporized torpodo-catcher. Daylight was just beginning to struggle through a dense fog on the morning of the 5th of August, at about 4 o'clock, when the fleet began to get under way and the vessels to move into the positions to which they had been After the fell of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, assigned. The procautions necessary for ma-

of New Orleans and the complete closing up rise. The plan of attack was to move into cumseh, sunk by targedo; Manhattan, struck of Charleston harbor left the Confederates but | battle in couples, lashed together side by side, | nine times; | Wibniegago, struck 19 times; | Comparative Cost of Maintaining Soldiers at Home were Mobile, Ala., and Wilmington, N. C., the ships together being for mutual assistance; great rendezvous for their blockade-runners. | and if one vessel was disabled the other could The city of Mobile is situated about 35 miles | take her past the forts. Besides, in this ar- | Monongahela, struck five times; Galena, struck

The ships were paired as follows, and ad therefore all-important to close this port, and | and Port Royal; Lackawauna and Seminole; to do so Forts Morgan and Gaines, guarding Monongahela and Kennebec; Ossipee and Itas- for the Brooklya; three shots went through in line between the wooden ships and Fort was about 300 yards in advance of the Brooklyn and as many yards nearer the fort. The Manhattan followed the Tecumseh; next came | The gunboat Morgan escaped up the bay. Forts the Winnebago, followed by the Chickasaw. | Gaines and Morgan still remained in possession light breeze sprang up from the southwest and | see had surrendered the monitor Chickasaw

scattered the fog, leaving a BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL MORNING, but rather hot. It was 15 minutes of 6 o'clock before the whole fleet got under way. It was a magnificent sight as the ships advanced, each with the Stars and Stripes flying from every mast-head, and the crews at quarters awaiting the orders to open fire; for it is always a sailer's delight and glory to have a fair standup fight, and manfully stand its consequences. It was 15 minutes of 7 o'clock when the Tecumseh opened fire and sent a 15-inch shell into Fort Morgan, which was quickly followed by two shots from two 100-pounder Parrott rifles on the Brooklyn. Then the old Hartford spake, followed by all the other vessels as they came within range. The flect steadily advanced, and, as the ships came near abreast of Fort Morgan, opened their broadside guns, which were vigorously replied to by the fort and the water-battery. The fight was soon at its bottest, and the fleet had reached the line, the crossing of which meant victory, and the result depended on the next few minutes. But just at this moment, to the horror of all, the Tocumsels seemed to rise slightly out of the water, then stagger, and suddenly careened, and almost instantly disappeared beneath the water, carrying her brave commander, T. A. M. Craven, and 120 officers and men, down with her, hopelessly imprisoned in their iron coffin, Some of the crew managed to jump through the ports and pilot-house, and were drawn down in the whiripool made by the sinking ship. A boat from the Metacomet, in charge of a brave young Ensign, Henry C. Neilds, pulled up under the gans of the fort, and, regardless of the deadly missiles that were showered upon the brave boat's crew, picked up the men struggling in the water. It was

one of the bravest deeds of the war. The sinking of the Tecumseh was caused by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom. When the Tecumseh was seen to go down the Brooklyn came to a halt, and began to back, Capt. Alden fearing that he was leading the fleet into a nest of torpedoes. The Captain signaled the Admiral the cause of his stopping, to which he replied:

"NEVER MIND THE TORPEDOES, GO ON!" Clifton went to her assistance, and just as a | would oppose the entrance to the bay of the | the Hartford shot past the Brooklyn, which in- | very numerous in the south of France -so much | Senator and Representative. The relative offi-Point, a long, narrow arm of sand extending | now inside the line of torpedoes, the ram Ten- But I knew a movies who could; he never | 5,500 artiflery, and 7,000 cavalry. About onemany seriously injured. A number of the | western point stands Fort Morgan, mounting | across the channel ahead, began to open their | meditation until the very end. This may seem | Carolina is cavalry, and the proportion of this which stands Fort Powell, a small fort built of gallant Jenett, of the Metacomet, returned with inflicted always in the same place; whereas a in the bands of the militia are the 12-pounder above us on the nill, and sent back word for

under the guns of Fort Morgan, the cables were slipped, and preparations made fore any of the other occupants of the chamber Col. Nettleton Reports an immense Artesian Busin.

to give her a warm reception. The Tennessee — had to be warned each time. came up at full speed, making directly for the Hartford. The rebels in the forts crowded the parapets to witness the battle between the ram and the wooden ships. The Monongaheia and Lackawanna advanced upon the huge iron monster at full speed, and

THE RAM WAS RAMMED on account of the whistling, screeching sound | toring the bay to pass close under the guns of | bows. While the vestels were in contact with of its shells as they passed through the air. | the latter work. But the most dangerous of | each other the ram fired two shots through | They were plainly distinguishable from all all the obstacles that obstructed the passage be- | the bow of the Lackawanna and kept on for | others. For many months it had been the tar- | tween the forts were the torpedoes, the deadly | the Hartford, which in turn was making for | in the main channel directly opposite Fort | a slauting blow, and as they passed delivered again running the gentlet of the rebel but- and to explode on contact. A gap of 500 yards gam of the ram was fired; the others hung they halted at my door. I drew the sheet over teries, receiving some damage-three men was left in the line of torpedoes, through which fire, but that shot was the last hostile shot ever my head, and lay there trembling, not daring killed and six wounded. Fing officer Farragut | the blockade-runners could pass in and out. | fired at the old Hartford, and it killed five | to move, was himself slightly wounded on the passage | This gap was, however, only known to the | men and wounded eight. As soon as the ram | 39 wounded, not including those scalded on heaviest guns of Fort Morgan had a command- get of every ship in the fleet, who were bam- face. I felt rather than saw a faint yellow the mortar steamers. The casualties were re- ing range down the channel, especially the mering and butting her from every direction. markably light when we consider the desperate | Il guns that composed the water battery con- | The Lackawanna was moving under a full head | but I presently managed to gain a little cour-In the latter part of February Admiral Far. of running her down, when the Hartford, thinking of saving the Admiral, the object of their solicitude, with remarkable coolness, sprang into the mizzen-rigging, and looking was not so great as it was thought to be. He

> instantly ordered the ship to go on at full speed While the Hartford, Monongahela, Ossipee and Lackawanna were again heading for the ram at full speed, the Brooklyn, the Richmond

The ram appeared to be in a bad plight, THE FLAG-STAFF HAD BEEN SHOT AWAY, her smoke-stack knocked overboard, and a vo'll have before the mornin'!"

History of the Navy: Hartford, killed 25, throughout. wounded 28; Brooklyn, killed 11, wounded "Coming from deep water you see him make Tecumsels, making a total of 172.

# Like Magic

Is the relief given in many severe cases of dyspeptic troubles by Hood's Sarsupariila. Possessing the best known stonnich tonica as well as the best alterative remedies, this exectiont medicine gives the stomach the strength required to retain and

digest nourishing food, creates A Good Appetite and gently but effectively assists to natural motion

fying reports come from people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla

for dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles. HOOD'S PILLS,-For the liver and bowels, net the 16 years of its existence, and the British easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price Ele.

Metacomet, strick 11 times; Luckawanna, struck five times; Osipee, struck four times; Richmond, no serious flamage; Port Royal, no times in her bulk seven times in her spars, and 29 times in the rigging, making 59 total hits

After the surrabder of the ram the fleet came to anchor, while the monitor Chickasaw towed | mories or encampments, and the troops have the ram to her anchorage near the flagship. While the line of battle was being formed, a | of the Confederates. Shortly after the Tenneswas sent over to Fort Powell, and after taking up a position as near as the depth of water would admit opened fire on that work and battered it so badly that the garrison evacuated it during the night, after blowing it up. The following day, in the afternoon, the Chickasaw moved up to Fort Gaines and opened fire on that work, which was kept up for 24 hours, when the white flag was hoisted amid tremendons cheering from the fleet. Fort Morgan, the strongest of the rebel works, still remained to be reduced, for which object preparations were | In the West-... immediately begun. Gen. Granger begun to On the Pacific Coast ... erect batteries in its rear. Four 9 inch guns were also lauded from the fleet and manned by sailors from the Brooklyn, Hartford, Lackawanna, and Richmond. The bombardment opened from the shore batteries and from the fleet on the morning of the 22d of August and at 6:30 the following morning the white flag was seen waving over the fort, and during the day it was surroadered to the army and navy. All the prisoners, in company with the ram and gunboat Selma, were sent to New Orleans. Although the city of Mobile did not fall until the following April it was now completely closed to blockade runners. (To be continued.)

#### A Jesuit Novice and the Fleas.

[The Nineteenth Century.] As soon as the rapid toilet of the novices is over, they hurry down to the oratory to visit the one-sixth, and on the Pacific Coast and in the Holy Sacrament and say their morning prayer. You may see several of them kneeling down outside, for it is a rule that, if not ready by This proportion is even greater in New York, the others. It sometimes happens that, as they outside, all the rest follow his example as they expenditure in proportion to population in any to the rear, and presently died. The shock strikes, and at the sound of the bell they all go | Southern States no appropriation is made. up stairs for their daily hour of meditation.

Metacomet cut loose from the flagship, and as I cannot help thinking that constant suppress | no cavalry organization, and in New York, with

the crew gave three hearty cheers she dashed | sion of all feeling had something to do with it. | a force of 11,000 men, there is only one troop Hardly had the Metacomet left the Hartford's of mortification is allowed to novices, while the one shower, side when she opened fire on the Selma, which use of suckcloth is condemned as hurtful to guns each. A few of the batteries have the wounded her Commander and killed the Exer- | their | bealth. One can get accustomed and | new 3.2" steel breech-loading gun, and many utive Officer, and in less than 20 minutes the | hardened in time to every sort of pain that is | of them have Gatlings; but most of the gues | the Selma in tow. The gumboat Gaines had in | bite here, then another bite there, always un- | brass Napoleous, or the 3-inch iron rifles of the meantime been crippled and run asbore expected, always changing its place, and always 1863. In addition to the guns with the batnear Fort Mergan, deserted and set on fire, exeruciating, is much worse, in my opinion. teries, there is at nearly every State arsenal a we saw the broad track of the cannon wheel, while the Morgan and the ram took shelter Was a novice never allowed to sit down? Yes, if miscellaneous collection of old gues of various and that was all. Like King William, it he had the permission of the master; but then ages, most of which it would be dangerous to marched up and then marched down again. The flet had passed the forts and were and the admonitor (a niether who was something | use with projectiles. hored about five miles up the bay. At about | like the master's prime minister) was to be told clock the ram was reported coming up tha of the permission, and the "ancient of the my. Instantly the drums beat to quarters, room "-he who had entered the novitiate be-

#### The Lawyer's Ghost. [Harper's Young People.]

A lawyer and a bishop (perhaps the bishop should come first) were talking, and this was the manner of their talk : "I have become thoroughly convinced," said paritions, for I have seen one!" "Dear me!" exclaimed the bishop. "I am

very curious. Relate the story.' "I will, my lord, I will," said the lawver, "It was between the hours of 11 and 12. get for the best marksmen, and remained so, character of which was well known to some of the ram, both vessels approaching each other | had gone to bed, and was just falling into my but Dick defied them all until the iron-clad the naval officers from experience. Quite a bow to bow. The two flagships came together, first comfortable sleep, when I was wakened by gunbout Mound City disabled it in an engage- number of the infernal machines were planted | the ram striking the Hartford on the part bow | a strange creaking noise. It sounded as if some one was walking up stairs! The steps On the evening of July 15 the vessels that Morgan, beneath the surface of the water, in their broadsides into each other. The 10 9- sounded nearer and nearer, slower and slower; succeeded in passing above the city returned, such a way as to be struck by passing vessels, linch shot did the ram no damage. Only one solemn and measured they were, and presently

up; besides, there were eight men killed and pilets on the runners. The most of the had cleared the Hartford, she became the targlimmering light. I could not move at first, of steam toward the ram, with the intention | age. I doew the sheet cautiously down from my face, and-looked f

"Well," cried the bishop, excitedly. "In the center of the room," said the lawyer, gant and worn with age or hunger, and his coast, and about this time Capt, H. H. Bell of his lighter gunboats. The bombardment ships, crushing half-way through, knocking long, gray beard hung half way down his breast. superseded Capt. T. T. Craven in the command | lasted from the 224 of February to the 24 of | two port-holes into one, dismonating two 9- | He was dressed in a queer loose cloak with a March without doing the work any serious | inch guus, and creating general consternation; | cape, and he were a broad leather band about In October, 1862, Commander W. B. Renshaw, damage, owing, perhaps, to the great distance and for a few moments it was thought the ship his waist. In one hand he held a peculiarlyshaped lantern, from which flowed the vellow light, making strange, ghostly shadows on the wall behind him. In the other hand he held a staff, the look of which was unpleasant. He over the side of the ship, found that the danger | stood still in the middle of the floor, looking at | west. The water which the Red River Valley dost thou require?"

"And what did he say?" cried the hishop, fixing his eyes upon the odd expression of the

"He said "-replied the lawyer, speaking in and the monitors were hammering to pieces a hoarse whisper-"he said: 'I beg yer pardon, her iron casemates. A 15-inch shell from the sur. I'm the watchman of the street, sur; an' Manhattan went clear through her casemate. I thought twould be best for me, sur, to come | cient to cover 20 acres to a depth of one foot in up an' tell yer that yer front door stood open! If ye do be lavin' it that way, sur, it's bad luck

### About Sharks.

[Toronto Star.] William Catterall, of 50 Scotland street, Totigate. She overhauled the stranger shortly af- bage, Commander T. H. Stevens, arrived from miral. The ram was now hors du combat, and route, writes as follows: "It is among a great ter dark, and about 15 miles off the coast. On New Orleans, they having been detached from she lay on the water like a huge monster at many people an understood thing that a shark being balled, the stranger introduced herself the Mississippi Squadron, and on the evening bay, and a few minutes later a white flag came | turns over on its side or back to seize its prey in the shape of a broadside, and declared her- of Aug. 4 the Riehmond have in night towing up through an opening in the top of her iron or bait. The writer has circumnavigated the self as the Confederate steamer Alabama. The the ill-lated Tecumseh, Commander T. A. casemate. The sight of the "white feather" world several times and assisted to catch and lingule was a slender woman of graceful figure broadside was returned by the Hatters, but in M. Craven. The Tecumseh and Manhattan caused a cheer to go up from the fleet, which went ochoing over the water, and was heard on | seen sharks follow as for a considerable time | remarkable fortitude at all times, and especially board the ships off the bar. The memorable | for the offal that is thrown overboard. At last | when present at surgical operations. Once ward, the Brooklyn got under way and steamed double turreted and carried four 11-inch guns light in Mobile Bay was over. The forts were we balted a hook and having caught him landed when the agonies of a patient in the hands of The following is a list of killed and wounded | board, and I have never seen him turn on his | Nightingale turned and rebuked them, saying, in the fluct as given in Admiral Porter's side to seize his prey. It is a mistaken idea

43; Oneida, killed eight, wounded 30; Lacka- a dive for the object, had having secured the hela, wounded six; Metacomet, killed one, to enable him to get back into deep water again. wounded two; Ossipee, killed one, wounded Why so? Because if he did not after his course seven; Richmond, wounded two; Octorars, he would come in confact with the ship's side, killed one, wounded 10; Kennebec, killed one, and he simply turns ever or round, as the case wounded six; Galena, wounded one. Total, may be; hence you see his white side or belly. killed 52, wounded 170. To the killed must But he has seized his prey before turning over. Takes hold in this order: be added the 129 that went down with the Looking at the matter from a scientific standpoint, where would bla eyes be when he turned on his back? Underheath, of course, so that BOTTELS. he could not see the object he was trying to obtain. I think the old theory is ridiculous, and Jalver. should be corrected, especially for the benefit of the children, as I see they have it in the school Italians. books to that effect."

### Mutton for England.

Of the mutton that the English eat, from 15 to 20 per cent, is imported. There are several Driving everything before it that ought to sources of supply, New Zealand being the be out. greatest; nearly 2,000,000 carcases were sent from there last year. The River Plate sends a You know whether you need the whole machinery of the body. Most grati- little over a million. Australia's expert is increasing rapidly; in three years the figures have it or not. risen from 86,540 carcases to 334,693. The Falkland Islands are sending a small contribution. This industry has made rapid strides in

I producer will have to look after his interests.

UNITED STATES MILITIA. and Abroad.

[Century.] The annual return of the militia for 1890 gives the strength of the "unorganized" force ns 7,691,987. This is a mere census statistic, seven times; Kennebec, struck twice; Itasca, and is the number of able-bodied men liable struck once; Oseida, one shot in her boiler; to military duty. In some States it is determined by actual curollment, and in others it

The organized militia numbers 109,674, or 9,000 officers and 100,000 men. The average attendance at camps, as reported by the Adjuper cent, but in some of the States in the South and West there is no provision for arnot yet attained such organization or instruction in military duties as to make them valuable in an emergency. The armed force of the States which can be relied upon is therefore probably between 70,000 and 80,000 men. The total force is distributed as follows:

In the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania available for prompt, concentration at any point between Boston and Harris-

In the States along the Lakes and Upper Mississippi, available for prompt concentration in Chicago, St. Louis or other

The annual cost of maintaining the United States Army is about \$1,000 per man. The armies of Europe cost from about \$450 per man (in England) to \$125 per man (in Russia). The organized militia cost a little less than \$24 per man, of which the General Government contributes one-sixth and the States five-sixths, Officers and men give their services free (except a nominal pay while in camp), and contribute for uniforms, traveling expenses, and other purposes an amount which probably ex-

ceeds the amount paid by the States. It will be noticed that the Southern States spend less for their militia than they receive from the General Government; while in the about one-third of the total cost, in the Central | memorable 22d of May. States about one-fifth, in certain Eastern States vicinity of New York the States pay 14 that a man in Co. I, 33d BL, had been times as much as the General Government, 4:25, they must not go in, for fear of disturbing | for the cost of constructing expensive armories is not included in the expenditures given in are allowed to possess no watch and the clock that State, whereas in other States the cost of but it broke the hone. I couldn't see that is too far off to consult, a novice ready before | reuting armories is included as part of the exmany others fancies he is late and kneels down | penses of maintaining the force. The largest come, and upward of twenty novices remain | State is in Connecticut, where it is nearly and the breaking of the bone, I suppose, outside for a quarter of an hour. But 4:30 | 15 cents per inhabitant. In some of the

novice stands for a quarter or for half a min-ute "considering how the Lord our God sees tories in such proportions as the President may him," and then performs an act of humiliation, direct, and to the States in proportion to their

#### IRRIGATION.

Col. E. S. Nettleton, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Investigation, reports that the artesian basin of the James River Valley is the Thus ended our first command to the artillargest over discovered. While it underlies lery. I recall how the birds sang on the that valley from one end to the other, it extends far beyon! on the west side, and covers sitogether about 40,000 square miles, or a body larger than the State of Ohio. The truth of this is fully established by the character of the wells that have been drilled in all parts of the besin and on either side of it.

The artesian rock of that immense basin tips to the north, though the pitch is not continual. The water is struck at a depth of from 500 to 600 feet at Yankton, or along the northern line of Nebraska, and at 1,500 to 1,700 at Davii's Lake, in North Dakota, and between that place and the Mauitoba line. The bottom of the well at Devil's Lake is 1,520 feet from the surface and 47 feet below the level of the sea. The Yankton well is 1,259 feet above the sea level. The bottom of it is 644 feet above sea level, The dip of the artesian rock from Yankton to Devil's Lake is thus shown to be about 700

The opinion prevails that the basin lies wholly between the Missouri and the Red Rivers, but Prof. Nettleton dissinates that notion. It is demonstrated that the eastern line of the great reservoir is west of the Minne- marry me. sota boundary, but it extends a long distance west of the Missouri River. The same body of water is struck at Mandan, Chamberlain and at points almost as far west as Deadwood. It | putting out his hands to her. can be reached anywhere in the Coteaus or the

The Red River Valley, between Fargo and the Manitoba Line, now has between 400 and 500 drift wells. By this system a flow of water is obtained by drilling on an average about 200 | a bill to her father for a new suit of clothes. feet. The supply is inexhaustible, but the flow is nothing like that of the artesian basin to the Postal Facilities in the Early Days of San me. Presently I said, 'Whenco art thou? What | people are thus obtaining is carried between layers of rock and clay which pitch to the eastward. While the same water can be found as far west as the James River, and even beyond, it requires the depression of the Red River Valley to make it available. From 427 of those of 4,555 gallous per minute, an amount suffi. | crowd of home-hungry men who came daily,

> The Professor is an enthusiast on the subject of irrigation, and advises all farmers to use it, gerous conflict, long quenes were formed, exeven if they can do no better than to employ a | tending from the windows along Clay street to cheap windmill in ordinary wells, for the irriga- the Plaza, and along Pike street sometimes as Mention National Tribune. tion of truck gardens. He says that every far as Sacramento, and even to the chaparral farmer on the prairies should store the surplus beyond. Here traders, miners, m water. The point is that irrigation, even on gamblers, and adventurers of every complexthe smallest scale, is important.

Florence Nightingale.

Mrs. Lew Wallace says that Florence Nighthim safely on deck to the amusement of all on | the Surgeons put to flight his attendants Miss "Come back! Shame on you as Christians! Shame on you as women!"

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## VANQUISHINGVICKSBURG

(Continued from first page.)

Persons Las National Tribuna

pickets said the rebels had been firing all day over the hill-top, but though they lay in the grass looking over, they had not been

They admitted, however, that they wouldn't object to a trench being dug in which they could stand.

At the work we went. I will admit that we were not anxious to get on the top of the bill in sight of the enemy; yet we dug a neat little pit, and a way into it from the rear, and got through, I should think, about 3 o'clock in the morning. We were in hopes that this would give us a right to rest. It was West the Government contribution is only a vain hope, for that was the dawn of the

On returning to the regiment, we found wounded just at dawn as he slept-our company lay next to his at the time. The ball just grazed the little ridge above his eye, he appeared much hurt. But he was sent killed him. Farther to our right, as we The Covernment contribution can be drawn | faced the works, and turning a little to the Following the directions of St. Ignatius, the only in arms, equipments, and equipage, and rear, the valley we were in opened out more spaciously. It joined another valley which led easily and safely to the rear. But right Seeing the Captain still hesitate, he gave the kneeling down and kissing the ground. Dur- representation in Congress; but nothing is at the juncture it was exposed to the enemy's Seeing the Captain still hesitate, he gave the kneering town and kissing the growth and kis soldiers that came and went for any reason line was being passed from one to the other, Admiral and his squadron. By looking at the spired Capt, Alden, and he gave the order to so that with the strictest cleanlinets it is ciency of the troops in different States is closely hurried over this point. But I state this accompanying map the reader will perceive follow the flagship. All the while the forts scarcely possible to avoid them—this immo- proportionate, up to a certain limit, to the because it did afford a fine opportunity for troops to come up to our position, exposed was enveloped in a cloud of steam, by which city. The entrance is protected by Mobile the vessels. As the Hartford advanced, and was I for one could not manage it. I remember. Of the total force about 91,000 are infantry, but a moment on the way. This was remembered afterward when the gallant Boomer was sent to our aid on the 22d and guns, raking the Hartford fore and aft. This, a small, even a ridiculous thing, but a few years arm in all the Southern States is much greater came over the most exposed portion of all however, did not last long, for suddenly the later he got a disease of the spinal marrow, and than in the Northern. In many States there is that section. If there had been a searchwarrant out to find the worst way for a comahead in pursuit of the robel gunboat Solma. At all events, Leannet imagine why this sort of cavalry. Of artillery there are in the vari- mand to approach, it couldn't have found

> We talked on the 21st about what a fine place it was for one of our batteries just some guns to come up. The next morning We were greatly disappointed, for we believed we could "smash things" with a battery located where we wanted it. But we were told that the position was so exposed, that we would have been the one smashed. hillside as the morning grew,

But a stir was soon apparent in the brigade, and no wonder, for the order for the grand charge had come.

(To be continued.)

Unrequited Love. [Detroit Free Press.]

They are telling a story on a young man in Detroit, which somehow has only recently got into the current gossip. It appears that during resert in the Northwest, and there fell in love with a girl who didn't believe in reciprocity. His persistence, however, was in no wise abated by a little thing like that. One day the girl fell off the dock into the lake, and the young man, being somewhat of an athlete and a swimmer, jumped in and rescued her without much difficulty.

" Now," he said, as she stood dripping on the dock, "I have saved your life and you must "Marry you?" she repeated, in bewilder-

ment. "Must I?" "It's as little as you could do," he whispered, She gave him one look as he stood there all

draggled and sloppy, and with a smothered shrick she plunged into the flood once more. The next time she was rescued by a boy in a boat, and the young man was so mad he sent

Francisco. [Confury,] The postoffice of that time was a frame building of one story and an attic on the corner of

Clay and Pike streets. There was but small accommodation here for clerks and " handlers," Red River Valley wells there is a constant flow | and still less for the impatient and peremptory but most of all on mail-day, which was once a month, and took the small windows and loopholes by storm. To avoid confusion and danion waited in their places, often from the afternuon of one day, all night long, to the morning of the next, in the mud and the soaking rain, with weary limbs and anxious hearts, Men whose strength was unequal to the strain were glad to employ others to hold their places for them through the long hours; and there were those who, while not seeking or expecting letters for themselves, secured good standings in the line before the coming of the growd, only to sell their right of place to richer men whose time was money. From \$10 to \$20 was

#### The Origin of Hoodlam. [The Oregonian.] An old resident of San Francisco says a great

a common price for such service.

deal of time has been wasted in searching for the derivation of the word "hoodlam," and is has been credited to many different languages, but all the derivations given are wrong, Some 20 or 25 years ago there lived in that section of San Francisco known as the Barbar Coast a couple by the name of O'Houghlihan, who were blessed with a family of boys who were the terror of that unsavery region; ignorant, brutal young toughs, whose sole delight was getting drunk, whose only pastine was tormenting, abusing, and beating all the other vonuesters in the neighborhood. They were so much dreaded by the neighbors that when they were seen approaching children were called in doors and kept there till they had gone by to a | El Paso, Tex. safe distance, and it was easy to know when they were in sight by hearing women calling "Patsy, Mary Ann, come in; the Houghlihana is comin"." The O was dropped in the baste of calling the young ones, and after a little the name, a somewhat difficult one to pronounce at the best, was in the mouths of the Germans, Italians, Cainese, and nationalities residing on the Barbar Coast, corrupted into "hoodlums," and the Houghtihan boys and their associates became generally known as the headlams.

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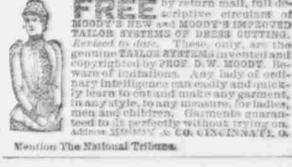
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